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TEREBINTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.]
TEREBINTHINE. } Consisting of turpentine; mixed with
turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*;
as tops of pine in all our ale. *Flyer.*

To TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate;
to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifurc, to burn,
discuss, and *terebate*. *Bacon's Vulgar Err. b. ii.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life,
for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. f.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or
piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also
it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS. *adj.* [*terginus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. f.* [*tergion* and *versus*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as
being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the
king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERMI. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are
as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life
and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 328.*

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A
word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to
say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there
wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of igno-
rance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided,
they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have ex-
pressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expres-
sed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have
been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade
and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

I would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curses, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire,
Live though unhappy, live on my *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven without any *terms* or conditions,
indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Beaumont.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own
terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed
by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termine*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a
limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of
judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong,
or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest
of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are
four in every year, during which matters of justice are dis-
patched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-
third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day fol-
lowing, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is
called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter,
and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is
Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sun-
day, and ending the Wednesday-forenight after; the fourth
is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if
that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-
eighth of November.

The *term* suiters may speed their business: for the end of
these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the
beginning of the *terms*. *Milton.*

Too long vacation hallow'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult
with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe ima-
ginary space, as it no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *n. f.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultu-
ousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer
him to have a moment's peace. *Baker.*

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [*terin* and *magan*, Saxon, eminently
powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had
paid me foot and lot too. *Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. i.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate
wench. *Abraham's Hist. of John Bull.*

TERMAGANT. *n. f.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman.
It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of
men.

I could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*;
it outdoth the Herod. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches faints to tear and rant. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou
art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler, N. 54.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TERMER. *n. f.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the *term*.
Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits
of bounds.

To TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated* and moveable,
have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to; as, to *terminate* any difference.

To TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an
end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evi-
dent from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by
which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in
such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some
first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause
of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *termi-
nate* on this side heaven. *South's Sermons.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aeneas.*

TERMINATION. *n. f.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and fallacious parts are so exactly resolved, that
its body is left imporous, and not discretely by atomical *termi-
nations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. [In grammar, *terminatio*, Latin; *terminatio*, Fr.] End of
words as varied by their significations.

Those rule heaps of words and *terminations* of an un-
known tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by
heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath
were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near
her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINUS. *n. f.* [*terminus*, Latin.] A tumour.

Terminus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within
a day the pulule comes away in a slough. *Wise.*

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys,
nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these
deputies I preterm.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, be-
sides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by
threes; divided into three.

TERNARY. *n. f.* [*terna ius*, Lat. *ternis*, Lat.] The num-
ber three.

These nineteen confessions stood in such confused order,
some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Haller.*

TERRE. *n. f.* [*terre*, French; *terracia*, Italian.] A small
mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but
upon *te rasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted
with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my lumbers, I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must
now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of
darkness. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrace* height and Esther's groves. *Temple.*

TERRAQUOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of
land and water. *The*

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The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same
condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for
things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide
what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker, l. v.*

Our *terrene* moon is now celips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature
celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TERRE-BLUE. *n. f.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-bleu is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus.
Woodward's Met. Fossils.

TERRE-VERTE. *n. f.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a light admixture of copper.
Woodward's Met. Fossils.

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt
yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

TERREUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreus* humidity
and plantal germinations. *Glanville's Sep.*

According to the temper of the *terreus* parts at the bot-
tom, variously begin intumescences. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRESTRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestrius*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing the height of men *terrestrial*,
Like a huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Aegeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial*
parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRESTRIE. *v. a.* [*terrestis* and *terre*, Latin.] To re-
duce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth ce-
lestified, and earth but heaven *terrestified*; or, that each
part above had an influence on its divided affinity below;
yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by
revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, l. iv.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestrius*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Ter-
reous; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of
earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terribilis*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

Not *terrible*, though terror be in love.
Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Milton.*

2. Great so as to offend; a colloquial hyperbole.

Being indisp'd by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he
reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon
myself as a dead man. *Tilghson.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the
quality of being terrible; dreadful.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb
to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney, l. ii.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and lac-
eration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TERRIBLY. *n. f.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The possid'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man squall'd *terribly*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TERRIER. *n. f.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game under-ground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in
after him. *Dryden's Spanish Flyar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a
terrier to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terrore*, Lat.] A whimble; auger or borer.

TERRIFIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing ter-
ror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent some mcs, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane to tickle. *Milton's Par. Lost, l. vii.*

The British navy through ocean vaits
Shall wave her double crew, 'extremest climes
Terrific. *Philips.*

TES

To TERRORIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to
shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrorist* me through
visions. *Shakespeare. Hamlet, l. i.*

Simon slandered Ombas, as if he had *terrorist* the glorious.
Philips.

In nothing *terrorist* by your adversaries.

Neither doth it blemish this most wealthy state to be *terror-
ist* from that which is right with any charge of war. *Knollys.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrorist*
than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about
such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form.

The breeze to cheer, to *terrorist* the storm. *Blair's M. v.*

TErritory. *n. f.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.]

Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than wisest expedition
will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way
between their fort and the town. *Howard.*

He saw wide *territories* spread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Nor did the Turk invade our *territories*. *Denham.*

But fame and terror doubt'd still their files. *Knollys.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish'd only in
those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TErrour. *n. f.* [*terror*, Lat. *terrore*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze an *terror* kind the rebel host.
The thunder when to roll. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terror* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the
bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Knollys.*

They with conscious *terrors* vex me round. *Milton.*

O light
Of *terrors*, sad and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrors* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrors* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*tersus*, Fr. *terfus*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth,
have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint,
terse, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or
meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TERTIAN. *n. f.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but
one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symp-
tom.